

Fair Tonight;  
Saturday Warmer.

# The Washington Times

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## LIQUOR MEN SAY "JOKERS" ARE IN NEW EXCISE LAW

Declare Chief of Police  
Would Be Bigger Than  
Commission.

## OTHER CLAUSE WOULD LEAVE SEVEN SALOONS

Third Provision Changes "House  
Of Worship" To "Place Of  
Worship."

The liquor interests of Washington maintain their position that no additional excise laws are necessary if it is merely regulation of the liquor traffic that is desired in this District. This is their answer to the statements published in yesterday's Times, which detailed the arguments as to how the Excise Board is hampered under the present law.

### The Hotel Problem.

"We have all the laws we need," is their contention. "The trouble is their non-enforcement. The saloon man has to obey the law, why not others who sell liquor? The authorities admit they have no trouble with the saloon, but it is all with the hotels and clubs, and they say the courts won't let them regulate the hotels. That's all both. All the courts said, according to The Times, is that a hotel must be convicted of violations before its license can be refused. Well, why don't the authorities make arrests and get convictions, if the people want to clean up? Why drive law-abiding saloonkeepers out of business simply because the authorities don't want the responsibility of prosecuting the hotels and clubs which are violating the law?"

"This is exactly what the hearings before the Senate committee brought out. Even the ministers admitted during those hearings that it was not the saloon that was causing trouble, but the hotels and clubs. Take the testimony of such a man as Rev. Richard W. Williams. He expressly said that the weakness of our present law was the fact it did not reach hotels and clubs; 'high-class clubs' is the term he used. He said the whole operation of the law was to protect the man who had money. He named the names of 'high-class' clubs that violate the laws and do a great amount of damage, but not a newspaper in Washington that had a representative at that hearing published the fact. However, they did not hesitate to publish the fact whenever a liquor or a saloon dealer was mentioned."

In this fashion do the liquor interests express their feelings. They consider themselves innocents against whom every man's hand is raised, and that their loud outcry for a square deal is not being given a respectful hearing by the public.

New Law's Jokers.

Retracting the allegation that all Washington lacks to make it a model city morally is more activity and impartiality upon the part of the authorities, if conditions are as bad as temperance folk allege, the liquor interests proceed to point out what they consider one of the most vicious parts of the proposed law.

"It is not a bill to regulate the liquor traffic," they say. "It is a bill to abolish the Excise Board and make this District ruled by one man—the Chief of Police. It is the longest step toward a one-man power ever taken."

"As it is now, the Excise Board takes up and considers all applications for liquor licenses. Its decision is final and conclusive. It is true, but at least no one man can decide these things. Under the new law the Chief of Police is the whole thing. In section 2 of the proposed law you will find these words: 'In no event, except by unanimous action of the Excise Board, shall any license be granted under this act be granted until a report approving the granting thereof is made to the Excise Board by the Chief of Police.' The law makes the Excise Board a mere rubber stamp. Why not altogether abolish it and authorize the Chief of Police to rule the District to suit himself?"

To the Police.

"It is admitted, and even urged as an indictment against the liquor business and as cause for its abolition, that hotels and clubs are violating the law. Why doesn't the chief of police have these places raided? If it is true, why doesn't the police force collect the evidence and initiate a prosecution of them? Yet the very branch of our District government that is not doing its duty, if we hear it is true, is the one branch that is made automatic by this new law. If there is a bad hotel in Washington now, and the advocates of this bill say there are several, why doesn't the chief of police set about to stop it? And if he won't stop it now, would he refuse to stop it later?"

(Continued on Third Page.)

## "PARTY BOSSES ALWAYS WERE AGAINST ME"

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel, In Letter, Says He  
Is Only Progressive  
Who Can Win.

## TAFT SUPPORTED IN BOSS-RIDDEN STATES

"It Happens That I Embody a  
Cause," Writes Former  
President.

NEW YORK, May 10.—In a letter given out today by the Roosevelt committee and which was sent to R. A. Caswell, chairman of the Minnesota Roosevelt committee, Roosevelt declares he is the only man that can be nominated against the bosses of the country. In the letter the colonel says every vote for every other candidate is really a vote for Mr. Taft. The colonel says he became a candidate only after he thought that no other progressive candidate had a chance to win.

"My personal interest is of no concern," Roosevelt writes. "It happens that at this time I typify and embody the great cause which can be only furthered by supporting me."

In speaking of the bosses the former President says:

"After a prolonged experience with me, as at present, practically all of the big bosses in the Republican party dislike me so heartily that they opposed Mr. Taft's nomination because I favored it."

### Text of the Letter.

The letter in full is as follows: "I wish it had been possible for me to go again to Minnesota. Unfortunately it is physically impossible. Nine States have now held Presidential primaries, or their equivalent—North Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Oregon, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Maryland. These States, the only ones in which there has been a fair chance for the expression of the popular will, are to be represented by 26 delegates in the Chicago convention. Forty of these delegates are instructed for President Taft, and 26 are against him. He had carried two of the nine States—New Hampshire and Massachusetts—while in Massachusetts the Roosevelt delegates-at-large were elected by over twice the majority which Mr. Taft obtained on preferential vote. While in Maryland the majority against Taft was about the same, proportionately, as the majority for him in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In the other seven States the majority against him range from two to one to twenty to one. In all the States together about three out of every four of the Republicans who voted at the primaries were against Mr. Taft. If primaries could be held in all the States there would undoubtedly be no substantial variation from these figures. Mr. Taft could by no possibility have 200 votes in the Chicago convention. Mr. Taft's chance of renomination lies solely in securing at Chicago delegates who will misrepresent the will of the people. He can get these delegates, not in the primary States, but in the convention States where delegates are chosen under the old system, and even in these States he can only get them where the State is ruled by a boss."

### Disliked by Bosses.

"After a prolonged experience of me as President practically all of the big bosses in the Republican party dislike me so heartily that they opposed Mr. Taft's nomination because I favored it. They were afraid that Mr. Taft would give them the same kind of trouble that I had given them. After three years and a half experience of Mr. Taft since he has been elected, these same men have turned around and heartily favor his renomination. They were opposed to me years ago as they are opposed to me now. They were opposed to Mr. Taft four years ago, when they had not tried him as President, and they heartily support him now. These men include, for instance, Mr. Gallinger, in New Hampshire; Mr. Aldrich, in Rhode Island; Mr. Penrose, in Pennsylvania; Mr. Keating, in Indiana; Mr. Lorimer, in Illinois; Messrs. Guggenheim and Taft, in Colorado; Mr. Cahoon, in the Southern Pacific railway crowd in California; and the Amalgamated Copper crowd, in Minnesota, as it is everywhere. There is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses, and that is myself."

### Fight Is Same Everywhere.

"Every vote for every other candidate from now on is in reality a vote for Mr. Taft. This fight is against the bosses in Minnesota as it is everywhere. A vote for Mr. Taft is a vote for the bosses; it is a vote for Lorimer, for Penrose, for Guggenheim, for Gallinger, and for all the rest of them; and it is a vote for these men whether it is cast in Minnesota, or in Massachusetts." (Continued on Page Seventeen.)

## MEAT TESTIFIED BY PACKED BODY, MRS. CRANE SAYS

She Declares Wilson Named  
Men Whose Opinions He  
Knew In Advance.

## RULES HYPOCRITICAL, SHE TELLS COMMITTEE

Strict for Diseases Which Never  
Occur; Lax for Those That  
Are Prevalent.

Renewing her attacks upon the meat inspection service of the Department of Agriculture, which is so roundly scored in the Nelson resolution, Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane told the Moss committee of the House today:

"The department's rules are very severe about diseases which don't occur and very light about those which do occur."

One of the charges made against the department today by Mrs. Crane was that in appointing the Federal commission to investigate the meat inspection question and to pass upon the regulations of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wilson appointed experts whose opinions he knew in advance.

### Knew Their Opinions.

"I have no criticism to make of these eminent physicians who approved the regulations," said Mrs. Crane. "They may have been absolutely sincere, but the point that I make is this: Secretary Wilson knew the opinions of these men before they were named on the Federal Commission in 1907. Some of them already had been quoted in the Chicago investigation, which preceded the Federal investigation, and the Secretary knew how the others felt."

"It would have been better to have selected an independent commission whose views were not known in advance."

Congressman Sloan asked the object of bringing out testimony of this character, and if Mrs. Crane proposed to include in a criticism of the various experts on the commission.

"Not at all," said Mrs. Crane. "The point is this," said Congressman Nelson: "take the pure food law for instance. Dr. Wiley would give you one standard for the administration of the law and Dr. Ira Remsen would give you another. Their different views were known. Mrs. Crane makes the point that Secretary Wilson appointed to this Federal commission men whose opinions were already known in advance and their views were virtually favorable to the department's regulations regarding the meat inspection service."

### Standards Lowered.

Mrs. Crane testified today that there had been a progressive lowering of the meat inspection standards by means of "secret regulations." Under these secret service bulletins, she said, the inspection of meat had become more and more lax.

"I don't want to eat the meat which they pass under the tuberculin test," said Mrs. Crane, "and they have modified the regulations regarding tape worm meat so that meat is passed provided it does not contain more than ten tape worms."

Mrs. Crane asserted that the chief criticism to be found of the meat inspection service is the personnel of those officers who administer the inspection laws.

Secretary Wilson, Solicitor McCabe and Dr. Melvin, she maintained, were in power at the time of the disclosures regarding the meat packing industry six years ago. These same men were still in power, she said, and instead of correcting the evils shown by the previous crusade, had been guilty of gradually lowering the standard of inspection as contemplated in the law of 1906.

"It is not a question of animal industry, or animal pathology, but of the public health," she declared. "I take the side of the people in this matter, and I do not think the people have been properly represented and their questions arising between the packing interests and the experts who have made the rules for the packers' guidance."

### Quotes Dr. Bennett.

Mrs. Crane said she had asked Dr. Bennett, in charge of inspectors in Chicago, were effect the modified regulations had she quoted Dr. Bennett as saying: "They have made a good deal of difference. We found we had been throwing good meat into the tanks."

She read from a speech delivered by Michael Ryan, of the Meat Packers' Association, in 1908, in which Mr. Ryan, addressing a convention of packers, was reported to have said: "Condemnation cost us large sums the first year, but now that these laws have been in operation two years I think we are fortunate in having such laws." This, she declared, Mrs. Crane, showed the gradual lowering of the standard of inspection following the enactment of the meat inspection law of 1906. The commission consisted of Dr. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins; Prof. L. H. Hektoen, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Joseph Hughes, of the Chicago Veterinary College; Prof. V. A. Moore, of Cornell; Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Dr. M. J. Rosenau and Dr. Charles Warden Stiles, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Returning to her general criticism of the administration of the pure food laws Mrs. Crane said the trouble might be summed up as follows: "There is too much attention paid to

## Leading Rival Teams in First Aid Test



MISS ALYSON VON L. MEYER.



MISS MARION OLIVER.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ACTS FAVORABLY TOWARD PENSIONS

District Board Helps Along  
Police and Firemen's  
Relief Fund.

Action toward the creation of a police and firemen's relief and retirement fund and to provide for the relief and retirement of members of both the Police and Fire Departments was taken at the regular meeting of the Senate District Committee today.

The committee ordered a favorable report by unanimous vote on the Gallinger bill. The House bill was turned down and the Gallinger bill, with slight changes, was substituted for it.

In doing this, the committee flatly rejected the proposition put into the bill in the House for the submission of the question of establishing such a fund to the voters of the District. It was the general feeling of the committee that this proposition was put into the bill in the House merely for the purpose of hindering it, and hampering it, and trying to make it appear ridiculous. The Senators on the committee did not consider it seriously.

Commissioners Judson and Johnston appeared before the committee and urged legislation in favor of the proposed fund and for relief and retirement of members of the police and fire departments. They opposed the plan of submitting the matter to a vote, though there was no occasion for saying so to the Senate committee.

It is expected the Senate will pass the Gallinger bill, that the matter will be thrown into conference and that something effective will be worked out.

An amendment was put into section seven of the Gallinger bill making it mandatory on the Commissioners within sixty days following the first day of July, 1912, and every two years thereafter to cause every policeman and fireman receiving a pension allowance from the fund in question to take an examination to determine whether the pension should be increased or reduced. And the Commissioners are required, under the amendment, to make increase or reduction of pension, as the result of the examination may warrant. The Gallinger bill consolidates the present policemen's fund, the police fund and the firemen's relief fund into the "police and firemen's relief fund" and this fund is to consist of various fines and forfeitures. If found delinquent at any time, the Commissioners are directed to cause to be deposited in the Treasury enough from receipts of licenses other than those of liquor licenses, to meet the deficiency.

The terms of pension and retirement are carefully worked out and have already been made public.

Pastor Russell

on "Which Is the True Gospel?" at New National Theater, Sunday, 3 p. m. Free. Adv.

## WITNESS SAYS BOLAND PAID HIS EXPENSES

Hint of Conspiracy Slips Into  
Testimony In Archbald  
Case.

## WILLIAMS AGAIN ON STAND ALL DAY

Judge In Committee Room All  
Day, But Ignores  
"Persecutors."

Participation of Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the Commerce Court, in two deals with the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads to sell culm coal property in Pennsylvania, was detailed today before the House Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation of the Judge by Edward J. Williams, Archbald's alleged partner.

Williams said Judge Archbald stood to make \$6,000 profit on an option deal with the Erie, and aided in negotiations to sell coal piles to the Lehigh. He said Archbald was negotiating in both cases while he had cases affecting the railroads before him awaiting decision.

That Archbald telephoned General Manager Warner, of the Lehigh road, using his influence to induce the road to pay \$20,000 more for some coal land at Hilledale, Pa., than the company's figures, was asserted by Williams.

### Hint At Conspiracy.

A hint of a "conspiracy" against Judge Archbald was also brought out. Williams admitted his expenses of a trip to Washington last February to form against Archbald were paid by William F. Boland, of Scranton, who refused to discount Archbald's note. Boland arrived today to testify against Archbald.

The committee today issued subpoenas for William F. Boland, president of the Marion Coal Company of Scranton, and his brother, C. G. Boland, of Scranton. The Boland brothers turned down Archbald's offer to buy coal property, named by Archbald as his "persecutors." They are to follow Williams on the witness stand.

A secret session of the committee delayed the hearing for an hour. Behind closed doors the committee considered the course of the inquiry and read the paper submitted by President Taft. W. F. Boland arrived at the hearing began at 11 o'clock. He was served with the subpoena that had been issued. A very small crowd of spectators was present.

### No Smoking Rule.

A "no smoking" rule was established by the committee, the members and spectators dousing cigars and cigarettes.

Chairman Clayton was first asked by Judge Archbald to give a bond and clinch the deal for the "Katydid" culm pile of the Erie railroad.

### The Judge Wanted to Clear up the Title.

"The judge wanted to clear up the title," said Williams. "Boland sat at Williams' elbow as the latter testified. Boland and Archbald exchanged no signs of recognition. Williams said the 'Katydid' property was previously offered by Capt. W. V. May, manager of the Erie's coal properties, to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He said he and Judge Archbald were 'held up' for \$1,500 for the Erie's interest in the coal pile and that Capt. May from Judge Archbald to 'negotiate' asked Chairman Clayton. 'I don't know about that,' the witness declared. He admitted hearing of the investigation, last February, and then told Judge Archbald of the department probe.

### Knew Archbald Was Judge.

"You knew Judge Archbald was a Federal judge, and that the railroad had considerable litigation in his court?" asked Clayton.

"Yes, sir."

"And you knew that Judge Archbald's being a Federal judge, with railroad litigation before him, would be an advantage in closing the deal?" Clayton asked.

"Yes, sir," Williams admitted.

"You knew Captain May was a railroad—a corporation—man, interested in railroad cases before Judge Archbald?" Clayton prodded.

"Yes, sir," Williams meekly replied. "Williams was not a party to a deal for the Lehigh Coal pile."

"Was Mr. Dainty sent to Philadelphia to see about that?" Clayton asked.

"No, sir," Williams declared, "I was sent myself."

"Isn't it a fact Captain May refused to close the deal for the Katydid culm bank when he heard the Department of Justice was investigating the affair?" asked Clayton.

"I don't know about that," the witness declared. He admitted hearing of the investigation, last February, and then told Judge Archbald of the department probe.

"Did you and Judge Archbald discuss why the deal was not consummated?" asked Clayton.

"Yes, sir," was the answer. Williams reiterated denial of the knowledge that the department's investigation of Judge Archbald's conduct thwarted the deal.

"Three or four weeks ago we concluded we did not want to sell it," said Williams. "It was after you learned of the deal."

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

## CUMMINS BILL TO HELP CLERKS REACHES SENATE

Iowan Reports Measure to  
Pension Aged Govern-  
ment Workers.

## WOULD COST ABOUT \$2,000,000 YEARLY

Goes to Calendar, and Friends  
Look for Early  
Action.

An important advance in the direction of pension and retirement legislation for the Government employees was taken today when Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, reported to the Senate the Cummins bill establishing a pension and retirement system.

The bill is, in essential particulars, the same as the one which Senator Cummins introduced in the Senate some weeks ago. It is amended in some details, but the principles on which it is based remain unchanged.

### Sent to Calendar.

The bill when reported went to the calendar. As soon as a favorable opportunity offers Senator Cummins will call it up and try to have it acted upon, and while it is expected that opposition will develop, the friends of the establishment of a pension and retirement system, however, feel that much progress has been made in getting a bill out of committee, and that the discussion of it on the floor of the Senate will be to their advantage. It will afford an opportunity of shedding light on the subject and creating a better understanding of the situation in the Government service that demands legislation of this sort.

An important factor in the situation is the attempt which has been made in the House to deplete aged clerks and throw them out helpless at a time when they are not qualified for other work and after they have given the best years of their life to the Government. The Senate has small sympathy for such a movement. And there is no doubt that the House effort in this direction has been of some service in that it has directed attention widely in the Senate and elsewhere, to the fact that a comprehensive pension and retirement system is needed.

### Prepared by Experts.

The Cummins bill represents careful study over a long period of months by experts on the subject; by Senator Cummins himself and by members of the Civil Service Committee. It is based primarily on the contributory plan. But in order to put it in motion, direct Government contributions will be necessary to retiring employees already in the service. As to employees that enter the service in the future, their pensions will be paid entirely from their own contributions. After a period of twenty years, the contributory system will obtain entirely.

Senator Cummins said he would object to any proposition to pay money out of the Treasury for civil pensions without full consideration.

Senator Hughes gave notice that it would take time to pass the bill.

The bill's friends are hopeful that it is evident a number of Senators are not friendly to it.

### Two Millions Yearly.

It is estimated that the total which the Government would have to pay under the Cummins bill over a period of twenty years in order to get the system of pension and retirement fully under way would be about \$40,000,000. In other words it would only amount to about \$2,000,000 per year.

In the report from the committee Sen-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

## IN CONGRESS TODAY

### SENATE.

Senate District Committee reports pension fund bill for police and firemen. Effort made to pass bill at once, but objection met. Senator Cummins reports retirement and pension bill for Government employees, from civil service committee. Clapp bill for uniform bill of lading reported from Interstate Commerce Committee.

Interoceanic Canals Committee hears Vice President Ferguson, of Newport News Shipbuilding Company, on Panama canal tolls.

### HOUSE.

The House met at noon. Roll call votes were begun on various sections of the legislative bill. The District Committee reported several bills.

The Labor Committee reported the Hughes bill to create an industrial commission. The Labor Committee also reported the bill from competing with other bands.

### White House Callers.

SENATORS: Guggenheim, Col. Cahoon, N. M. Smoot, Utah. Full N. M. Sanders, Tenn. Bradley, Ky. Lea, Tenn. Townsend, Mich.

CONGRESSMEN: McGinnis, Okla. Foster, Ind.

OTHER CALLERS: Supreme Court Justice Pitney.

## WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.  
Fair tonight, Saturday continued  
cloudiness and warmer.

TEMPERATURES.	
U. S. BUREAU.	AFLECK'S.
8 a. m. .... 60	8 a. m. .... 65
9 a. m. .... 62	9 a. m. .... 67
10 a. m. .... 64	10 a. m. .... 69
11 a. m. .... 66	11 a. m. .... 71
12 p. m. .... 68	12 p. m. .... 73
1 p. m. .... 69	1 p. m. .... 74
2 p. m. .... 71	2 p. m. .... 76

TIDE TABLE.  
Today—High tide, 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; low tide, 9:12 a. m. and 9:33 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 3:26 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.; low tide, 10:05 a. m. and 10:25 p. m.

SUN TABLE.  
Sun rises ..... 5:51 | Sun sets ..... 7:31